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EU Perspective

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Copenhagen (December 2009)

EU unilateral target: reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 20% from 1990 levels by 2020

conditional target: 30% if other countries make comparable commitments

insisted on a new framework that covered all major economies (DC, US)

'Copenhagen Accord'

USD 30 billion in aid for developing countries for the period 2010-2012 [9.9 Billion from EU] and long-term funding of USD100 billion dollars per year
Negotiation strategy (March 2010)

Outreach to other countries: US and Mexico, India, Japan and China
Outreach to the US, Japan and Australia to develop an OECD-wide carbon market by 2015 (linking ETS)

Russia, Ukraine and other EE countries with 10 bn t of unused Kyoto credits should not be allowed to be banked

rules on land-use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF)
Communication (May 2010)

May 2010: Communication from the European Commission - tougher target is affordable and technically feasible
20% target: €48bn per year until 2020 instead of €70 billion
30% reduction would now cost only €11 billion more

Western European countries including the UK, France, Germany (joint letter e.g. in FT, F.A.Z. in July) plead for increase ("real incentive for innovation and action in the international context“ which changes the German position on conditionality)
vs. many Eastern and Central European member states + Italy insist on further commitments

Commission DG CLIM vs other DGs
EEA: EU projected progress (September 2010)

based on recent EEA estimates, 2009 emissions in the EU-15 were 6.9% lower than in 2008.

over the full commitment period 2008–2012, EU-15 aggregated emissions will stay well below its Kyoto target with the current policies in place.

based on the latest emission data, the EU-27's 2009 emissions stand approximately 17.3% below the 1990.

EU-27 is well on track towards achieving its 2020 reduction target of 20% with domestic emission reductions only (Climate and Energy package is fully implemented).
Environment ministers meeting (October 2010)

Further analyses of the consequences for individual member states of moving beyond 20%

Second commitment period is possible if another parallel legal agreement is created to cover all major economies.

Early next year: Commission's 2050 roadmap for a low-carbon economy will set trajectory for emissions cuts with intermediate targets for 2030 and 2040 and places 2020 in perspective.
- EU will wait for roadmap before any unilateral move to 30%
- 2050 target of 80-95% goes well along with stricter 2020 target

Longer term ambition levels for 2030 and beyond (China)